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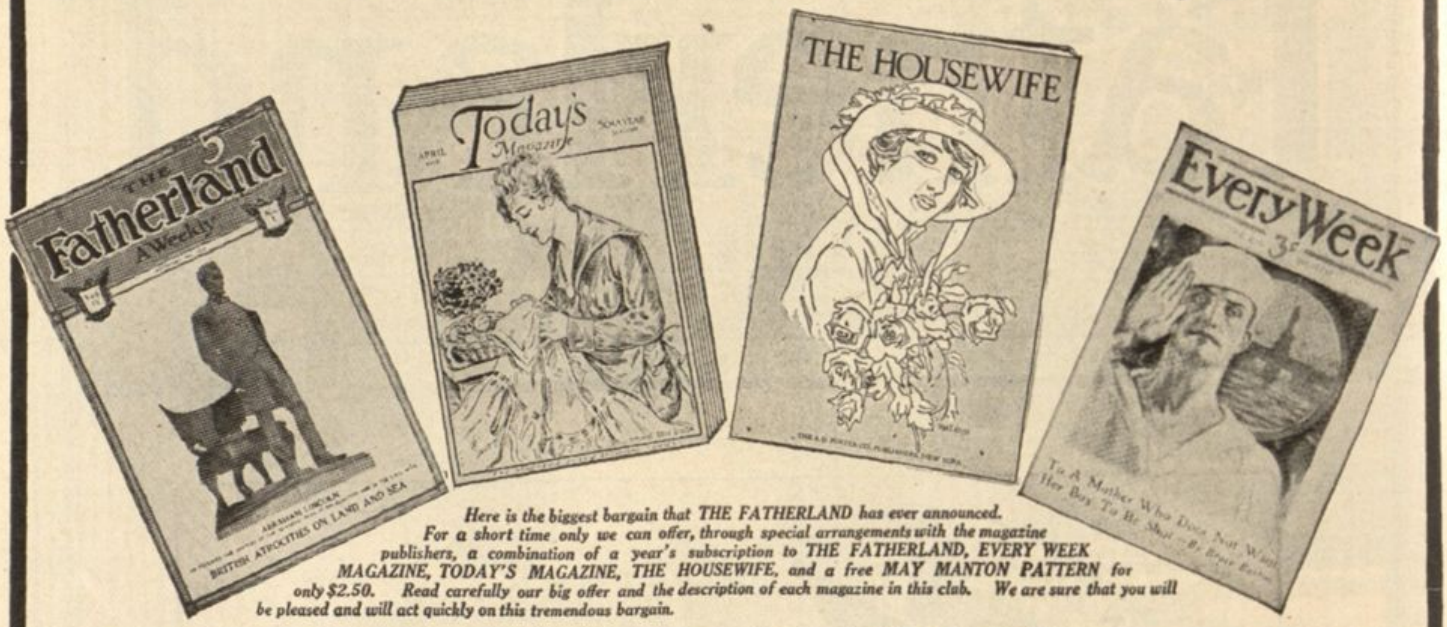
THE RATS HAVE COME OUT AT LAST

THE BATTLE OF SKAGERRACK

GERMANY'S GREAT NAVAL VICTORY

The Fatherland Offer



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The Fatherland

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WHY THERE ARE GERMAN SOCIETIES—SOME FACTS FOR T. R.

By Walter Jaeger

(The following article is a sane answer to Theodore Roosevelt's disingenuous attacks upon the patriotic German and Austro-Hungarian American societies throughout the country. It presents those eloquent facts regarding hyphenated organizations which Mr. Roosevelt fully knows but which he has scrupulously refrained from mentioning. Mr. Jaeger is the editor of the "German Herold" and the American correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung.")

MR. ROOSEVELT'S words concerning the German American National Alliance create a wrong impression as to its purposes and activities. I am not a member and I cannot, therefore, be charged with speaking *pro domo,* but I have followed its progress since its inception about sixteen years ago, and during all these years it has never, as a body, sought to interfere in politics. Of course, prominent members of the Alliance have been politically active, and some have even traded on their membership or leadership, but nowhere in the proceedings or the resolutions of the society can aught be found supporting Colonel Roosevelt's charge that it has departed from its original purposes, which, according to its charter, granted by Congress, are "educational and patriotic."

The question might be asked why should such a body exist at all in America. As I take it, it represents a quasi-defensive measure. Between 1890 and 1900 a number of so-called "patriotic societies" were formed, which represent the true beginning of a class similar to the Roman Patricians. These were members of the Roman *gentes* of whom the Roman people originally consisted and their descendants. Newcomers in Rome and their offspring were called Plebeians, and enjoyed fewer rights and privileges than the "old settlers." Let me now mention a few of our Patrician societies:

The Society of Mayflower Descendants, founded 1894, comprising descendants of passengers on the *Mayflower.*

The Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors (1876). Membership limited—by invitation only—to men and women who are descended from Colonial Governors.

The Society of Colonial Wars (1892). It is composed of male descendants of men who held military, naval or civil places of high trust or responsibility in the Colonies prior to 1775.

The Order of Founders and Patriots (1896). Membership confined to descendants from Colonial ancestors who were loyal during the War of the Revolution.

These are the principal societies for persons of pre-Revolutionary ancestry. Those who do not belong to this select class may still enjoy membership in the Sons of the Revolution, or the Daughters of the Revolution, or numerous other associations, some of whom admit members "by invitation only."

Now, if these Patrician societies would confine themselves to social activities not a word need be written about them. Ancestral worship has a peculiar charm; the Chinese, for instance, know no greater enjoyment than to sit at the graves of their ancestors. But most of these societies busy themselves with certain political measures, especially questions of immigration, naturalization and now "preparedness." One feature in the activities of these societies is their tendency to gravitate toward England. Incidents like one related in the Boston *Post* of November 22, 1914, are quite frequent. It said that the Boston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution had drunk a toast to the King of England and that the proposal was made to erect a monument to "British valor."

The Patrician movement described is only in its first stages and it may never attain the power its precursor in ancient Rome has shown. Yet it was disquieting enough to cause the German element, as well as the Scandinavians, to organize for defense. Certain utterances of our public men have helped along this movement. Ambassador Page said, for instance, in a speech at the dedication of the *Mayflower* obelisk at Southampton, England:

"The bond between us is a bond of blood. I say with due regard to other blood and other nations that it is with us who speak the language of Shakespeare that the responsibility of ruling the world must rest. . . . The Pilgrim Fathers were not only God-led men but they were God-led Englishmen."

Typical of certain speeches and expressions of public men are the words former Senator Philander C. Knox used in an address at Lancaster, Pa., on January 10, when he declared:

"The goal in the onward march of Western civilization will not have been reached until the processes which have been going on for two centuries have welded these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into a substantial homogeneous people . . . that will reflect credit upon the hegemony of our race and further advance the influence of Anglo-Saxon civilization."

These speakers and many others forget that the American race is composed of many different elements and that the Anglo-Saxon part is now probably less than half of the whole. The Irish and the Continental strains are forging ahead, mainly because voluntary sterility has not, for religious or other causes, gained much ground among these immigrants and their descendants.

As I said, the German American Alliance is not a political body and it has never thought of founding an *imperium in imperio.* It seems but fair, however, to accord the Germans and their descendants the same privileges that the pure Anglo-Saxons claim.

Permit me, before closing, to reply to one of the arguments, why immigrants should be thankful that they are admitted to America. It is contained in the words so often heard: "America is the home of all the oppressed." That means however, the oppressed may come as long as America needs them. Just as soon as the economic life of the nation can dispense with the newcomers, the door will be closed with a bang. When, a few months ago, the immigration bill was up for consideration, several railroad presidents declared against it for the sole reason that construction work cannot go on unless we have illiterate Italians to perform the heavy labor. Nothing was said about admitting any oppressed from Italy—no, it was a business question pure and simple. The same may be said of Chinese and Japanese exclusion. We say that we are thankful that the Lord has created America, but no other thanks are due.—*From The N. Y. Times.*

"ANGLO-SAXON LEADERS OF THE WORLD"

By Edmund von Mach

ON the day after the great naval victory of the Skagerrack an editorial, entitled "Anglo-Saxons" appeared in the New York *Evening Mail*. The writer related how Mr. S. S. McClure on his recent visit to Germany, had proposed the toast of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, and how the toast had been answered with cheers. "It does the heart good," the writer went on to say, "to learn that amid all the horrors and hates of war the ideals of an Anglo-Saxon leadership of the world still live."

The *Evening Mail* has the reputation of being one of the few eastern papers printed in English that understands the German heart and prints the truth. In this particular case, however, it not only uttered a falsehood, but by implying that the Germans abroad and the Americans of German descent subscribe to this heresy, called for a vigorous protest.

It is true that " the ideals of an Anglo-Saxon leadership of the world" may still be surviving in the hearts of the English themselves and of the pro-English American financiers and society people. Everywhere else, however, they are dead. In America, especially, the great masses of the people have long since renounced the ideals of the leadership of the world of any race or nation. Nations like people should be equal, and be free to make use of equal opportunities. The competitive test of strength of armaments and wealth, much of which was wrongfully acquired in earlier ages, when robbers were national heroes, should give way to the competitive test of efficiency.

The people of German descent in this country have always cherished these modern ideas, which are the only ideas on which a stable peace will be possible. And during the decade before the war, also large numbers in the Fatherland had gradually come to accept the same ideas. Whether the world at large is ready for them now after two years of terrible suffering, is not yet clear. There are, in fact, indications that this is not the case.

The honest acceptance of these ideals is predicated on the "GOLDEN RULE." As long as we are unwilling to treat other nations as we should like to have them treat us under similar circumstances, and instead of asking what is right and just, ask what are we strong enough to exact, just so long shall we be unable to assume the leadership in the interest of advanced ideas.

So far as the people of German descent in this country are concerned they are ready, as they have always been, to acknowledge the equality of races and nations. If, however, such equality is denied then may God grant that they have learned their lesson so well that they will never again meekly join in the pagan chorus of the Anglo-Saxon leadership of the world.

The world is growing democratic, and in a democratic world there is no place for the leadership of any one race or nation. All American newspapermen, returning from abroad, agree that Germany is to-day more truly democratic than any other country and that neither wealth nor birth give the holder privileges over anybody else. So it should be, and so some day it will be even without the pressure of a horrible war. And may the people with German blood in their veins be the ones who assist in spreading these ideals over the whole world.

It would, however be more than foolish to hope for the realization of these ideals so long as the belief in the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons prevails. It is, therefore, the duty of all lovers of freedom to combat it with every legitimate means at their disposal. Ready to acknowledge the equality of nations at all times, let Germans throughout the world declare that never again will they submit to Anglo-Saxon domination, be it on the sea, or on land, or in this, our glorious country, that was founded in the interest of freedom and humanity.

Germany is fighting a wonderfully heroic fight against odds such as the world has never seen. Her military courage, while nothing new, fills those who have German blood in their veins with pride and makes their hearts beat joyfully. In many instances, however, it has not yet stirred them into action. There are countless Germans all over the world who have not yet dared to show their civil courage. It is not the German laborer or man of small means who has held back, but many rich men, allied in business with the privileged classes that have prospered under Anglo-Saxon rule and hope to prosper under its continuation, have not yet publicly spoken as their hearts must have been prompting them to do.

While the Germans in this country can do little to relieve the suffering due to the war which the Anglo-Saxon claim to supremacy in the world has forced upon Europe, they can do much toward making the victory over Anglo-Saxon arrogance complete. Let them recognize what is good in the individual Anglo-Saxon, but beyond that let them in word and deed—and especially in deed—prove to the world that Anglo-Saxon, notably British, leadership of the world is a thing of the past.

With their faces set to the rising sun of progress let them forget the night that is past when ships had to sail by the British star. Let them be proud! Pride that is deserved is a good companion through life. The Germans have had too little of it. Justifiable pride makes men strong. Let the Germans in this country, therefore, "remember the block whence they were hewn," and their very character and their lives will make a mockery of the claim to "Anglo-Saxon leadership of the world."

"WE ARE AMERICANS"

ALREADY the United States has done more for English liberty than England has done for American liberty. It was the American Revolution which served English purposes as only Magna Charta and the Roundhead rebellion served it.

The American colonists gave the British Empire a new idea of human liberty, and that idea preserves the British Empire to-day. Without it England would be part of an unimportant island.

We have paid back good value for what we received. We are not colonials. We form a new nation. We shall continue to make a new nation. It will be less and less English. We have taken from the Germans a small but important part of their social structure. If we are wise we shall continue to take more and more of it.

Very likely we shall take it much more rapidly than Great Britain will take it. For the same reason we shall progress more rapidly. Very likely we shall be conserving human strength for the good of the individual and the good of the state long before England is able to do so.

Nothing better in human form lives than the genuine British aristocracy, but it is a fine flower manured by the rest of the British peoples. We do not want to raise a fine flower at this expense. The flower will not save the nation. We want a sound American people. We do not want a hundred people devoted to the raising of one flower.

We intend and plan to have our national life modified by all the beneficial influences which immigration brings to us. They will divorce us from English influences, although they never will divorce us from the English language. But from the constituents which come to us we shall build a new nationalism, which will be as divergent from English as France is.

There is no hope for the United States as an English colony. We cannot tag after a nationality and be one. Already we offer a better type of average life than Great Britain produces. We shall continue in this advantage. If we are wise we shall take everything that we can find in another life which will benefit our life. Already we have found much and we can find much more.—*From the Chicago Tribune, June* 3, 1916.

ADVENTURES IN BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN RULE

By Louis Viereck, Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND

ON crossing the Belgian frontier, at least a million of field-greys seem to be garrisoned there. Terminals, bridges, tunnels, and all street crossings are strongly guarded by troops. Each time the train stops, the military railroad guard can be seen, and a double or treble row of guards is stationed at the exits in order to inquire into the identity of passengers. Beside the military, plenty of German detectives are on the lookout for spies, but of course they are sometimes mistaken. I remember I was just leaving the railroad station at Louvain one day when a well-dressed gentleman walked up to me and offered his services as a guide. He took me to the Town Hall, to the ruins of the University Library, and showed me other interesting sights. All the time he wanted to find out who I was and why I was traveling. During luncheon at the new Atlantis restaurant, he told me at last what I had guessed all the time, viz., that he was a detective. Before we parted he asked me to use my influence on his behalf in Brussels which he preferred to Louvain as his sphere of work. But I knew that there was no end of applications for all sorts of official and semi-official positions at Brussels. Detective work at Brussels is by no means easy, either. During my stay at the capital, it happened that an official was to make an arrest in a by-street. He came up alone in his car; many people from the neighborhood crowded around him, and assumed a threatening attitude. The official quickly rode back to the boulevard and brought a patrol, strengthened by six soldiers who happened to pass. When the men appeared on the scene of action and ostentatiously loaded their rifles, the mob vanished as if by magic, and the arrest was made without any difficulty.

Germanizing Brussels

As to the strength of the garrison at Brussels I was told that apart from the troops which have been ordered to the capital for a shorter or longer space of time, some regiments or smaller troop-divisions constantly come up to Brussels from the trenches for the sake of recuperation. There is many a German restaurant at Brussels with such tempting names as "Hindenburg," "Wacht am Rhein," "Hohenzollern," and even Belgian restaurants have names like "Zur dicke (sic!) Berta" or "Vienna Strudel." On the boulevards and principal squares numerous field-greys may be seen who are evidently on leave of absence, although they have strict orders not only to carry their sabre, but also their rifle or a revolver.

Every midday, about 12:30, the guards march through the Rue Royale, the main street of Brussels, to relieve those on duty at the Government-General building. The people are always impressed by the military music and military bearing of the 150 soldiers who are marching along. The public is not allowed further than the corner of Rue de la Roi where a tremendous crowd generally gathers. The band then regularly plays four pieces in the Royal Gardens opposite the Government Building. On special occasions, the body-guard of the Governor-General puts in an appearance—a procession of landwehr cuirassiers in white uniforms as they are worn in times of peace, with lances and superb horses—a concession to the people's love for public shows.

The Government Buildings contain the halls where the Senate and lower house used to hold their sessions. It is here that all officers and higher officials of the Government-General meet at the Staff-Casino. The rooms are splendidly equipped, the adjoining gardens are lovely, but the food is almost Spartan in its simplicity. One evening I was dining there, some Austrian officers were also present. The meal consisted of soup, meat with greens and potatoes, and cherries. Luxury in times of war is an evil. Moreover, a man may be ordered any day to the front where food is by no means luxurious, though being liberal and good.

During the memorable time when I stayed in the occupied area I had ample opportunity of meeting all sorts of officers and men. The Kaiser's uniform had changed none of them to a sanguinary beast. I do not say that they are all exemplary soldiers. The Rev. Paul Le Socur, chaplain to the Brussels forces, once wrote a letter to the *Kreuz Zeitung* saying that the German army was a national army, and included the bad as well as the good elements of the German nation. But the iron discipline within the Teuton army takes good care that any criminal tendencies, if they break out at all, remain isolated cases which are severely punished, and therefore hardly repeated by others.

The Truth About German "Atrocities"

Countless atrocities are wantonly ascribed to the German troops, though never proven. The Rev. A. Schowalter of Antwerp expressed himself as follows:

"The fifteenth report of the Belgian Investigation Commission (*rapport de la commission d'Enquête Belgique*), which was submitted to the Minister of Justice, expands on the 'atrocities' of Aerschot, a small town of 7,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. My parish is near Aerschot, which is about 35 kilometers southeast of Antwerp. Appalling things occurred in Aerschot, and terrible has been the punishment. The innocent possibly had to suffer together with the guilty, as, unfortunately, is often the case in times of war. I only saw Aerschot after the return of the fugitives. Meanwhile the brave landsturm of Ludwigshafen had been doing excellent work. An invisible enemy was still firing at the two companies as they were entering Aerschot to restore order. They found none in the deserted houses except vagrants who were carrying all manner of unclaimed goods into 'safety' on carts as well as on their shoulders. Their work was stopped at once. Unclaimed cattle, half-starved, were roaming over the meadowland. Horses fastened to the empty cribs lay dead in the stables, pigs were so debilitated that they could hardly stand on their feet. Food lay rotting in the kitchens. Many a head of cattle was burned to death, and human corpses, too, lay below the ruins. Whatever was alive was seized, whatever was able to eat was fed, what was dead was buried! The work was a tremendous strain on the physical and psychical strength of the soldiery, but they persevered, and were indefatigable. Their example did wonders, and the population which trusted the German sense of order, returned to Aerschot soon after, and helped the German soldiers. The little town was soon made inhabitable again. More and more fugitives returned when they saw the German 'barbarians' at work. There was no money to be earned, no trains were running, and the roads were blocked. The cattle was requisitioned, big stables and two people's kitchens were set up. Soldiers were slaughtering the cattle and cooking the food. They had potatoes themselves, and found them in the deserted houses and débris-covered cellars. The needy population was fed by the soldiers. That happened, for example, at Elewijt, near Malines, for several weeks. The grateful women of Elewijt told me so, and they also told my Catholic colleagues. Dinner consisted of meat and potatoes, supper of soup. L., chief of the company, superintended the accommodation of the women so that nothing disorderly could happen. Women whose portions were too scanty, as well as begging children, used to congregate near the officers' quarters. They all got something. Sometimes the men gave them their own soup so that nobody might remain hungry."

The above is quite a typical case. Impartial witnesses, time and again, have made similar statements. The German soldiers' sympathy for defenseless members of hostile families is merely human, and will hardly surprise anyone familiar with the good nature of the German people. My experiences in the Franco-German War of 1870 were of the same nature. Let the Allies repeat as often as they like that the German army consists of cannibals, thieves, murderers, and wild beasts,—the verdict of history will condemn the statement as a downright lie and foul slander.

The Flemings and Germans Friends

The soldiers quartered in Northern Belgium get on particularly well with the "low-German" Flemings. Such hideous excesses as the fanatical Belgian mob committed at Aerschot and Louvain rarely occurred among the Flemings whose dialect closely resem-

bles Dutch. The Dutch and Flemish dictionaries contain thousands of words which any German, especially a North-German, easily understands. German Platt (Plattdeutsch) and Dutch commingle in the valleys of the lower Rhine, and any German who hails from there learns Flemish in no time. Flemish children are delighted to talk to the foreign guests who share their humble meals with the youngsters. So far, so good. But the good-natured Flemings only inhabit part of Belgium; and Bavarian, Swabes, and other South-Germans do not understand any Plattdeutsch. For that reason, soldiers' homes have been established in many places, where the men can have refreshments, read newspapers, and listen to lectures. That is particularly important in places where the populace is very hostile or where the soldiers have nowhere to go to but low inns. There were good reasons for creating, even in Brussels, a social meeting-place as a substitute for the home comforts which the soldiers miss sadly.

I subjoin Walter Bloem's observations on the soldiers' home which has been opened in Brussels: "The 27th of March, when the first German soldiers' home was inaugurated at the Capital, was a big day for the Brussels garrison. Where formerly the choicest society of Brussels had congregated to elegant concerts, where until lately medical science and Christian charity had alleviated the sufferings of the war in the military hospital V (five), the good-will of the Governor-General has now established a splendid German home. It is situated right inside the extensive park. There are five spacious halls and numerous other rooms, accommodating over 1000 soldiers during their hours of leisure, and providing them with comfort and refreshment. The dining-hall has a veranda which looks out on the garden. Then there is the Kaiser-hall, that is, a lecturing room with an organ in it, also an entertainment hall, reading and writing rooms, a room for devotions with a top-light, even bathrooms and parlors. The General Staff, the officers' corps, the clergy and delegations of the Brussels regiments took part in the inauguration. A solemn mood swayed the assembly which participated in the festival at the Kaiser-hall. The music began with Beethoven's sacred strain 'The Heavens Praise the Almighty's Glory.' Then the Governor-General, with constant reference to the soldiers' home, spoke impressively of war and victory, of the Great Ally Above who is our hope, and of the Kaiser, our supreme War-Lord, with whom we 'hold firm' in these grave times until glorious peace is assured."

The Field-Greys' Constructive Work

I often visited the home and was delighted with the pleasant recreations which are offered to so many soldiers. The economic life of Belgium is much indebted to the field-greys for their work in re-establishing it. "The field-greys," says the well-known author, W. Schmidtbonn, "are ploughing and farming strenuously. We are stopping in front of a long, low mill. The owner has left it, the hands have long joined their regiments, there is nobody to work the mill. But the Germans soon changed all that. It was not so hard for them as it might have been, because the machinery came from Germany; the owner had set it up before the war. As the mill-wheels were rattling, we mounted the stairs and went through the long passages. Everywhere we saw the yellow corn pour down behind the glass. We saw how it was shaken, beaten, sieved and re-sieved, and how it ultimately fell into the bags as fine white flour. A German reserve officer directs the concern with as much zeal as though his own home and family were concerned.

"Then we rode to a field-bakery, looked into the glowing bellies of the iron Payer-furnaces, opened and closed the portable furnaces, and entered the long gloomy tents with their piles of yellow loaves which were still warm and had a delicious and nutritious taste. We rode into a gigantic courtyard where everything that the army needs is unloaded from the German trains and piled up and distributed. There are whole mountains of goods. The whole courtyard resounds with the din made by horses, wheels and shouting. There are more sights and noises here than in the uncanny and expectant silence of the trenches.

"From every courtyard where we stop the superintendent steps forth and reports. They are all reserve captains of cavalry, generally landowners from the Magdeburg district. For months they have been away from their homes, but are faithfully doing their duty just as the soldiers in the trenches."

But the brave field-greys know far more than managing farms, mills and field-bakeries. Wavre is a small industrial town in Brabant, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. The Commander of Wavre spoke to me as follows: "What the soldiers have achieved here is simply marvelous. The workmen at the electrical works of this city went on strike, and could not be induced to resume. Fortunately there was quite a number of electricians amongst the troops that were stationed at Wavre and surroundings. They came to the works, and within 24 hours after the outbreak of the strike the Egyptian darkness of Wavre was changed to light. All honor to our field-greys!"

Thousands and thousands of field-greys were in the bloom of youth when they entered Belgium where they now lie buried. The largest German military churchyard, so far, is at Namur, where Governor-General von Bissing recently inaugurated the beautiful memorial hall. Many of our dead who are interred in Belgian earth have been killed in honest battle, but there are untold numbers who fell victims to cowardly assassination, and who were slain in their sleep whilst they were the guests of treacherous franctireurs.

Mr. Louis Viereck's Belgian letters will hereafter appear in "The International." Start your subscription with the July issue. $1.00 *for* 10 *months.*

LIBERTY DAY RESOLUTIONS

German and Austro-Hungarian Americans Celebrate National Freedom

MORE than 160,000 German Americans and Austro-Hungarian Americans gathered at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway June 4th, to proclaim their loyalty to the great traditions of the United States. There was no attempt made, however, to conceal the hyphen and the demonstration proved beyond all doubt the tremendous significance and import of the naturalized citizen. A declaration of principles drawn up by Henry Weismann and the Committee in charge was submitted to the huge audience by Mr. Alphonse G. Koelble and unanimously adopted. We take pleasure in herewith reprinting this notable expression of real Americanism:

We, the citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian stock, assembled to celebrate American Liberty Day at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, on the fourth day of June, 1916, take this occasion to reaffirm our faith and hope in America and its free institutions as the abiding guarantee of the protection and advancement of the undying cause of human brotherhood the world over.

While the Old World is going through the agonies of a conflict which has aroused and stirred into unprecedented flames Europe's racial hatred of centuries past and is setting at nought for generations to come the teachings of liberty and fraternity, the American people, enjoying the blessings of liberty and humanity, continue to worship at the sacred shrine to which mankind clings as the last hope of the world's salvation from a rule of force as against that of law, liberty, and order.

Deeply sensitive of this condition and of the great boon of being a living part of a nation so favored, a nation serene in the midst of chaos, a nation composed of all the elements now engaged in this fratricidal struggle abroad, and yet happy and contented to preserve the bond of common brotherhood in our own land, anxious for the points of union rather than of dissent, we declare with every emphasis stanch adherence to America, our loyalty to the flag and to a system of government sanctified by a glorious past, and the certainty of a still more promising future.

America first with us, who, by reason of our sympathies with and solicitude for the Motherland, with its burden of sorrows, appreciate most deeply the unfortunate conditions of a land beset by hostile neighbors and doomed to bear the cross of ages of racial and national conflicts, is not an empty phrase.

Every attempt to divide Americans on racial lines should be abhorrent to all, and politicians who seek to inflame the unthinking on this question in order to curry favor with those who are brought to question our Americanism should be repudiated at the polls.

A deaf ear should be turned to the demagogue who tries to exploit the great patriotic sentiment for ample national defenses and strong national spirit by reflecting on the loyalty of millions of men who have declared their disapproval of his conduct in sowing the seeds of racial strife and arousing a spirit of shallow jingoism fraught with danger to the country's peace.

A LESSON IN ARITHMETIC—WARSHIPS LOST BY GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

WE publish herewith an authentic list of the naval losses of Great Britain and Germany from the beginning of the war to the great battle of Skagerrack. The British loss in battleships amounts to 139,200 tons against 13,040 tons for the Germans, or 1,000 per cent. more than the Teutons. We omit in this calculation the *Tiger* and the *Warspite* since there seems to be some uncertainty as to their fates. In battle cruisers Great Britain's loss exceeds that of Germany's by almost 7,000 tons. In cruisers Great Britain's loss is more than 1,500 per cent. greater than Germany's. In the less important units Great Britain shows up more favorably.

The British Admiralty claims that England can afford to lose ships at the present rate and still retain the mastery of the sea. This, in view of the above figures, is arrant nonsense. Great Britain cannot afford to lose ship for ship. We refer to important units for it is upon these that naval supremacy rests. If every German dreadnaught lost accounts for one British ship of the same class, the end of the war would find Germany without a navy worth the name, but Great Britain will have lost her naval predominance. She will be on par with the United States and France or Japan. If England loses two ships for every German ship, the end of the war will find both England and Germany eliminated as naval powers. If England continues to lose a few more naval fights such as the Skagerrack engagement, her importance as a naval power will have vanished and the trident fallen from her palsied hand will be firmly held by the Kaiser. Germany no matter what her naval losses may be will continue on the continent as the first nation of Europe. England being an island must decline in proportion to her sea losses.

Warships Lost by Germany	Tons	Warships Lost by Great Britain	Tons
Battleships			
1. Pommern	13,040	1. Audacious	23,400
		2. Bulwark	15,250
		3. Formidable	15,250
		4. Ocean	13,150
		5. Irresistible	15,250
		6. Goliath	13,150
		7. Triumph	12,000
		8. Majestic	15,150
		9. King Edward VII	16,600
Total	13,040	Total	139,200
Battle Cruisers			
1. Bluecher	15,800	1. Queen Mary	27,400
2. Scharnhorst	11,600	2. Indefatigable	19,050
3. Gneisenau	11,600	3. Invincible	17,600
4. York	9,500		
5. Friederich Karl	9,050		
Tons	57,550	Total	64,050
Cruisers			
1. Prinz Adalbert	8,850	1. Cressy	12,000
		2. Hogue	12,200
		3. Aboukir	12,200
		4. Good Hope	14,300
		5. Monmouth	9,950
		6. Hawke	7,450
		7. Argyll	11,000
		8. Natal	13,750
		9. Warrior	13,750
		10. Defence	14,800
		11. Back Prince	13,750
		12. Hampshire	11,000
Total	8,850	Total	146,350

Beaten at His Own Game!

From the Evening Sun.

Light Cruisers

	Tons		Tons
1. Augsburg	4,280	1. Hermes	5,700
2. Magdeburg	4,500	2. Pegasus	2,200
3. Coeln	4,350	3. Pathfinder	3,000
4. Mainz	4,350	4. Amphion	3,500
5. Ariadne	2,650	5. Charybdis	4,450
6. Hela	2,040	6. Venus	5,700
7. Emden	3,650	7. Arethusa	3,560
8. Koenigsberg	3,400		
9. Leipzig	3,250		
10. Nuernberg	3,470		
11. Dresden	3,650		
12. Undine	2,650		
13. Bremen	3,200		
14. Wiesbaden	2,650		
15. Frauenlob	2,650		
16. Elbing	4,500		
Total	55,240	Total	28,110
Grand total	134,680	Grand total	377,710

German losses in warships, 134,680 tons.

British losses in warships, 377,710 tons.

DEADLIEST WEAPON OF NAVAL WARFARE

AS fuller details of the great sea battle come to hand, we are more and more convinced of the superiority of the typewriter as a naval weapon over dreadnaughts and battle cruisers.

The first phase of the battle off the Danish coast began on Wednesday, and was a fleet action between battle cruisers and destroyers and submarines.

The second phase was an all-night battle, consisting of individual fighting between dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

At the conclusion of this second phase on Thursday morning the British Admiralty announced the defeat of the British fleet.

At this stage the third phase of the battle began with a mobilization of the whole available London correspondents' auxiliary naval reserve and after seventy-two hours of heroic action the defeat of Thursday was converted into the glorious victory of Sunday.

The empire certainly owes an immense debt of gratitude to the dauntless heroes of the press both in London and in New York, who have again restored the prestige of the British navy by thus winning the most unique victory which history has yet recorded.

We can recall nothing in the annals of naval warfare to equal the superb gallantry and skill with which the journalistic auxiliary naval reserve has demolished ship after ship of the Teutonic enemy during the past four days, and the astonishing success with which it has converted a depressing defeat into a glorious triumph without the loss of even so much as an ink pad.—From the New York *American.*

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Interest here is entirely centered in Chicago, where the Republican forces are gathering for the convention which is to nominate the man who will contest the election with Woodrow Wilson. As a result, this was the dullest week of the legislative season. Ogden Armour and other millionaires have promised to bring the almost solidified backing of Wall Street to the support of Roosevelt, and Roosevelt is making one of the most sensational campaigns that any office-seeker ever engaged in, as the Knownothing candidate for the Presidency. The issues he has created are distinctly recognized as the Knownothing issues of the 'forties and 'fifties of the last century. As a last desperate expedient Roosevelt again threatens to bolt the Republican party unless either he is nominated or some candidate who is against "the hyphens." National issues have been subordinated to that of "the hyphens," because the hyphen is against Roosevelt and everything he stands for. Even Justice Hughes has been challenged to define his attitude on this question on penalty of being knifed by the bolter of 1912.

The Republicans don't want the Knownothing candidate. They know they cannot win without the support of the hyphens, but they have not presented a man who stands up for broad Americanism untainted by the sickly influence of Great Britain in our national politics. But as the candidate will probably have been named by the time this appears in print, it is serving no practical purpose to continue the discussion.

The matter must be settled after the convention. If the Republicans are fools enough to nominate a second edition of Wilson and adopt a platform that by indirection seeks to punish those who are not in harmony with our pro-British policy, it will be necessary to nominate a third ticket, or that failing, to concentrate the fight on Congress and see that only such men are elected as will stand up for an American policy directed against the Allies as well as the Central Powers.

* * * *

The Republicans have gathered all the facts in the case of Secretary Lansing's connection with Huerta and will make a fight on him as soon as the campaign is in full swing. It will develop interesting material, and show that Lansing, who owes his appointment in the State Department to the French Ambassador, was the paid agent of Huerta with his father-in-law, John W. Foster, and in that capacity addressed some stiff notes to the government which were not well taken.

* * * *

It is plain to the average politician that Wilson has led his party to the verge of ruin. Not twenty per cent. of the members of the Lower House are with him in heart, and the more important fact is that the eighty per cent. are convinced that the Congressional elections will go against the Democrats, no matter who is elected President. There will be a radical shift of majorities and the Democrats will be swept out of control. Wilson alone is held responsible for this. And this is the best answer to the theory that the country is with the President. The fellows who shouted the loudest, "Stand by the President," will now withdraw their support from the President and vote the opposition ticket, and that knowledge is what galls the leaders in Congress, who, as practical politicians, have all along seen the trend of things.

* * * *

I met a German American who wields a great deal of influence, who took it upon himself to write to Roosevelt that he had traveled extensively through the country and had come in contact with a large number of voters of German birth and descent. He informed him that these voters were willing to accept his arguments as far as they went. These men, he said, were sincere Americans at heart. Granting, for argument's sake, that the Colonel was right about Belgium and the *Lusitania*, they wanted to know why the Colonel did not go a little farther and apply the same strictures to England and the Allies for violating American rights; why he did not say a word about the restriction of our trade by Great Britain; why he did not say a word about the violation of the Geneva convention by the British embargo on Red Cross supplies and milk for German babies; why he had not said a word about the violation of Greek neutrality and had remained ominously silent on the sinking of defenseless vessels and hospital ships by the Allies. All he got for his pains was a letter from the perennial candidate stating that his communication was singularly lucid and intelligent. But the Colonel continued to harp on his favorite theme, knowing that he would not otherwise have the support of the munition makers and that section of Wall Street that is not behind Wilson.

* * * *

Representative Gussie Gardner rose to a question of personal privilege last week to reply to THE FATHERLAND's charge that he and his family were stockholders in the General Electric Company, which is supplying war material to the Allies at fabulous profits. His explanation simply confirms his own statements quoted from the hearing of the Committee on Rules and does not relieve him of the charge that he was a stockholder, as well as his married daughter and his wife, and that he still holds stock in trust for other parties. The holdings of the Gardner family in all amounted to more than $106,000, the stock being quoted at 171 the day after the British naval defeat. The silliest plea advanced by Gardner is that he did not for many months know that the General Electric Company was interested in naval and munition contracts. Imagine this pure-minded patriot seeing his stock soaring in value daily without dreaming that the concern was compromising him behind his back! It is to smile. The House listened to his explanation in grim silence.

* * * *

Some of the financial sharps in Congress find a striking link of sympathy between the attempt of the English Admiralty and its American newspaper organs to make the world's greatest naval battle appear an English victory and the announcement of the staggering deficit which England is called on to cover. According to an Associated Press dispatch of June 2, from London, Reginald McKenna, Secretary of the British Treasury, declared that England is $5,525,000,000 behind in her running expenses for 1916-17, which will have to be made good by taking up new loans.

This, coming on the same day that the world's confidence in the invincibility of the British navy was so rudely shattered by the defeat of her high seas fleet at the hands of the Germans, makes it incumbent on every patriotic Englishman, native and subsidized, to represent the awful defeat as, in fact, a defeat for the Germans.

Where is the money to come from to save England from bankruptcy? Incomes, it is pointed out, are now taxed 35%. That means that a man with an income of $5,000 must turn $1,750 of it over to the tax collector for the war, leaving him $3,250, out of which to defray his living expenses, which have increased over 50%. In June, 1914, prices of forty-five commodities averaged 81. At present they average 138. Part of the proposed loan of upward of five billions, of course, is expected to be taken in the United States. Morgan and his Wall Street crowd are expected to raise the money which England needs to save herself from financial ruin, which local oracles have been predicting for six months as sure to come speedily. This crowd controls the eastern papers in conjunction with Lord Northcliffe.

And this explains why the same tactics are pursued to hoodwink the world that was followed in denying the destruction of the *Audacious*, as well as a superdreadnought in the North Sea fight of January, 1915, the complete concealment of the great Russian disasters under Hindenburg, and the persistent efforts to belittle the German victories around Verdun. In this case it is even more essential to conceal the truth, because the German victory over the English fleet has had a decisive tendency, as diplomats here admit, of shaking the last remnant of confidence in Britain's chief bulwark —her "wooden walls." It will be twice as hard now to raise money as ever before.

* * * *

"You can fool all the people part of the time, you can fool part of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time," said Uncle Abe—and some of the naval experts in Washington

are not fooled even a little bit as to the truth of the great naval battle of May 31.

"It doesn't require a technical education to determine the facts," I heard one of them explain to a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The distance from the Orkney Islands to a point midway between Horn's Riff and Skagerrack, where the battle took place, is approximately 450 miles," he said. "It is obvious that the British fleet did not come all that distance except for one purpose—that of destroying the German fleet and entering Wilhelmshaven and the Kiel Canal. If the battle had taken place within 150 miles of the English or Scottish coast it would have been evidence that it was the Germans who had undertaken a sally. But it took place off the Danish coast, on the opposite side of the North Sea, a great distance from Great Britain. Hence, I believe Admiral von Hofe's statement that the Germans, 'steaming northward, met the British High Seas fleet appearing from the direction of Scotland in full strength and confident that it was about to gain the mastery of the North Sea.' Admiral von Hofe is supported by the London *Observer's* naval correspondent, who, as you see in Sunday's dispatches, questions 'if it was ever sound strategy to seek the Germans on their side of the North Sea.'

"Now, it being fairly proven, that the British went over to 'pull the German rats out of their holes,' as Churchill declared—it follows that the papers are not telling the truth when they say that the British suffered their greatest losses because they had nothing but cruisers and small craft engaged in the early stages of the battle. The English Admiralty could not be so hopelessly dense as to undertake such an expedition nearly 500 miles from base without their heaviest battleships.

"This contention is fully supported by W. Orton Tewson, staff correspondent of the International News Service, who telegraphs from London under date of June 2: 'There were *eleven British battleships* which took part in the actual fighting—four of which arrived early in the fighting and later a division of seven.'

"I attach no importance whatever to the statement that 'according to Admiral Jellicoe, the misty weather saved them (the Germans) from annihiliation.' The annihiliation seems to have been performed by the other side, for the British lost not only the greater number of ships but two of their admirals were killed in the battle, besides three times the men lost by the Germans. The statement is furthermore disproved by the destruction credited to the German Zeppelins by the English themselves. If it was too misty for Jellicoe to pursue a fleeing foe, it would have been utterly impossible for the Zeppelins to operate so successfully, for it is inordinately difficult to drop bombs with any degree of accuracy upon a moving object like a squadron of warships even in clear weather.

"You will find none of these 'trimmings' in the official British report, which even denies that it has any knowledge of the superdreadnought *Hindenburg* having been sunk, as so loudly announced in the irresponsible London dispatches.

"I find that the London papers themselves haven't the heart to deny that the British got the worst of the fight. The *Daily News* is candid enough to admit: 'Our losses were twice those of the enemy. Defeat in the Jutland engagement must therefore be admitted.' This is more candid than the average New York paper on the subject. The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits: 'Our losses in ships evidently were greater than the enemy's.' And the *Standard* is of the opinion that the policy of sending a fleet over to crush the German fleet was a serious blunder. It says: 'We fear that the policy which resulted in the loss of so many lives and ships is directly traceable to the influence upon naval strategy of civil alarm on the east coast and the demand of some of our emotional people that the fleet do something spectacular.' It might have added that this monumental failure of the British fleet owes its inception no less to the demand of England's allies, France, Russia and Italy, that the British fleet make good its boast of 300 years and do a litfle fighting on its own account.

"The early German and British official reports do not vary materially. The positive manner in which the German Admiralty announced the destruction of the *Warspite* makes me think that the British may be pursuing the same course that they did in denying so long the destruction of other of their best vessels on previous occasions. To admit that the best vessel in the British navy had been sunk would come very near to creating a revolution in England. It is admitted that the *Warspite* was badly damaged as was the *Marlborough*—first reported by the Germans to have been struck by a torpedo. It is possible that the damage was so great that both vessels will be out of the running hereafter. When you consider that the British Admiralty was guilty of reporting the sinking of the *Moltke* and decorating the English officer, who it was alleged sank her, whereas the ship was later reported unharmed by American investigators, and then recall how often the *Goeben* has been destroyed, you can form your own idea of the impeccability of the British reports.

"I can hardly see how England can possibly claim a victory, when by her own admission she suffered at least twice the material damage and twice the loss of life that the Germans did, and when both Rear-Admiral Horace Hood and Rear-Admiral Robert J. Arbuthnot were killed, while both Vice-Admiral Scheer and Vice-Admiral Hipper returned to their base.

"As I see it, the Germans were informed by their scouts that the British High Seas fleet was coming, and they steamed northward to meet it; they did meet it and defeated it. According to the Norwegian trawler he met from seventy to eighty British ships and from forty to fifty German war vessels of all kinds. Vice-Admiral Hebbinghaus officially informed the Reichstag that 'at least thirty-four British battleships were engaged in the fight.' This would be about the proper proportion. Besides the German official reports have seldom if ever misstated the facts. If the *Westfalen* had been sunk I believe the German Admiralty would have acknowledged it as freely as it did the *Pommern*, the *Wiesbaden*, *Frauenlob* and the *Elbing*.

"When you consider that in the first reports the British said they were defeated because of the 'low visibility' of the German fleet and that the later reports said Jellicoe failed to annihilate the Germans because of misty weather, you must come to the conclusion that any old excuse is better than none, and if Archibald Hurd, 'the foremost naval expert in England,' is right that 'the British chased the whole German fleet off the seas,' one wonders why there is such a clamor in England for Admiral Fisher to resume chief command of the British navy.

"The British Admiralty held the report of the battle twenty-four hours, and it was not issued until it could be seen what the Germans would say. If the battle had been a British victory, the Admiralty, of course, would have fairly howled about it. No, the story of the British victory is supplied by the correspondents." F. F. S.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S REPORT OF THE GREAT SEA FIGHT

DEAR FATHERLAND:—In these days of forged "Urkunden," the following forgery is easily inspired by this morning's news: Report of the British Admiralty.

We are now in position to publish details of the great victory in the North Sea. The *Invincible* and *Incomparable* were destroyed by gun-fire. The *Defiance* had an explosion in the boiler-room and will need repairs. The *Unsinkable*, *Undaunted* and *Audacious* were lost; we have received only unconfirmed reports of the *Victory*, while the *Prestige* has been towed to its base by the *Denial*, which has since steamed out of port under sealed orders. *Supremacy* was *torpedoed* beneath the water-line; *Confidence* has considerable list to port; *Assurance* is leaking badly. Neutral press-reports concerning the dreadnoughts *Modesty* and *Integrity* are entirely without foundation, as these names do not appear on the admiralty list. We are in position to state, that our victorious fleet has returned almost unharmed, headed by the flagship *Buffington*. Throughout the engagement the *Insolence* and the *Impudence* sustained not the slightest damage, and continue to be very effective in blockading neutral trade and mail routes. There is no cause for alarm whatsoever, for Britannia still waives the rules, and the supply ship *Humanity* has just put in from New York with a mixed cargo of American citizens and explosives.

Hoping that you enjoyed this morning's paper as much as I did.

Truly,

REV. H. S. VON RAGUE.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1916

THE BATTLE OF SKAGERRACK

IT is, indeed, an irony of fate that William II should revenge Napoleon I. Skagerrack wipes out Trafalgar. Beaten on land, Great Britain is now defeated upon her own element, the sea. When the first news of the defeat of the British Main Fleet reached London, England was so paralyzed that, for the moment, she lost even the power to lie. When, however, the full force of the blow dawned upon Great Britain, every liar, from Sir Jellicoe and Lord Beresford down to the editor of the New York *Times,* was summoned for duty. Englishmen are still willing to lie for their country. Anglo-American hyphenates are contented to lie for her. But all the lies of all the liars of England and her creatures in the United States cannot bring England's cruisers and dreadnaughts from the bottom of the sea. All their lies cannot bring to life even one of those poor sailor lads who died because Sir Edward Grey lied to his country. All the editorials of the New York *Times,* all the scarelines of the New York *Herald,* cannot sink a single German gunboat.

In her colossal attempt to humbug the world England attributes to her foes the ruses which she herself is accustomed to practice. Thus she tells us that the *Pommern,* admittedly sunk, was in reality a dreadnaught named after the small battleship in question. This is exactly the trick which we suspect England to have played in the case of the *Tiger.* It is entirely contrary to the German tradition. The world has lost faith in Great Britain. All these efforts avail her nothing. What credence can be given to a Government which deliberately falsified, week after week, the records of Liège and Namur? What trustworthiness can an Admiralty claim which has not admitted officially to this day the destruction of the *Audacious?* The losses of the other side on land or sea are always difficult to determine. Erroneous statements in that respect may be unavoidable, although Germany seems to be pretty accurate in her estimates of British losses. But every Government knows exactly the extent of its own losses. Germany holds a striking record in this regard: the correctness of her official bulletins is recognized by all neutral nations.

From the beginning of the war Falsehood has been England's most effective ally. But never have the English lied so desperately as now. England's world power rests not merely upon her navy: it rests far more upon her reputation for invincibility upon the sea. If that reputation is shattered, even her navy will not be able to protect in the long run her oversea possessions. India, Egypt, Australia will be snatched from her diadem. England's navy has suffered heavily, but her prestige has suffered even more. If the battle of Skagerrack was a victory for Great Britain it was the sort of victory that was not popular with King Pyrrhus. If the battle of Skagerrack is repeated, King George may well exclaim with King Pyrrhus: "Another such victory, and I am lost."

If Germany were desperately in need of peace, she would permit England to score a victory somewhere on some field of action. At the Dardanelles, at the Tigris, everywhere England has suffered defeat. In all this war, England has won only one battle, and of that victory she will hardly be proud. We refer to the battle of Dublin. There she won, with her five million men in arms, with her matchless navy, against a handful of unarmed poets and dreamers! She cannot ask her people to sign a peace treaty, when she has nothing to show for her gigantic sacrifice in blood, iron and gold. The only road to peace is to permit England to win a victory by a gentlemen's agreement (she can win in no other way), or to beat her down to her knees. At present she is sorely defeated, but she is not yet beaten. She still desires to save her face. However, her final breakdown is only a matter of time. Unless English statesmen show wisdom not unmixed with humility, Germany will be compelled to beat to pulp the naval walls of Great Britain. Who doubts that she can do so ? Have not her fleets, by sea and air, for the first time in centuries invaded the shores of England? Has she not destroyed one English squadron in South American waters and worsted the Grand Fleet of Great Britain in the greatest naval encounter in the history of the war and the history of the world?

England's great navy was able to sweep German commerce off the seas, but it was unable to protect her own commerce. She was unable to protect Lord Kitchener and his staff on their way to Russia. Three million tons of Allied shipping are resting at the bottom of the sea, mute testimonials to the efficiency of Germany's undersea navy. Although Germany, in deference to the demand of the United States, modified her policy of reprisal, the submarine war against British shipping is merrily going on. Every day tells of so many thousand tons sent to the bottom. Every day brings England nearer to starvation. German mills, like God's, grind slow, but they grind exceedingly small. For twenty-two months the German fleet waited before it challenged the British Navy above the sea. We may be sure that the German Navy is now ready for other encounters. Every day may bring the news of another Skagerrack.

We, as loyal Americans, cannot but rejoice in the good fortune of the United States that Germany is fighting our battle. For it is our battle, as even President Wilson is beginning to realize. The battle of Skagerrack was a victory for the United States. It was a victory for the principle demanding "the security of the highways of the sea for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world." Before the war many of us believed that piracy was a thing of the past. This was a fatal delusion. Piracy lives while the British Navy lords it over the sea. John Bull is the last of the pirates. When he is disposed of law will take the place of outrage on the sea. Piracy will be dead.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS AND MR. ROOSEVELT

MR. ROOSEVELT again lambasts the German Americans. There are to his mind no good German Americans unless they support T. R. In fact there are no good Americans anywhere in the world, unless they kowtow

at Oyster Bay. Mr. Roosevelt entirely misunderstands the attitude of Americans of German descent. He is objectionable to them, not because he is lacking in sympathy for the Germans, but because he is lacking in Americanism. The man who has found no word to condemn English recruiting on American soil, English violations of American law, English restrictions of American trade, English destruction of American mails is a pseudo-patriot. His heart is not in the United States. We know of no German American with divided allegiance, no German American of standing who places the interests of Germany above the interests of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt and his clan evidently place the interests of Great Britain above those of their own country. If Mr. Roosevelt resents British arrogance, he has failed to speak out, because he fears to lose the support of the financial agents of Great Britain. We do not say that Mr. Roosevelt acclaims the King of England as his sovereign, but we are tempted to conclude that he looks for orders to J. Pierpont Morgan.

THE ADVENT OF A NEW PROPAGANDIST

THAT excellent journal of public opinion, *The New Republic,* is perhaps the most skilful, certainly the most subtle pro-German organ published in the United States, because it makes its appeal entirely to the friends of the Allies. Its master-mind, Mr. Walter Lippmann, strikes confusion into the hearts of the genuine friends of Great Britain by his strident insistence upon an Anglo-American alliance. His veiledly sarcastic references to British sea power are particularly refreshing in view of certain recent happenings in the North Sea. Mr. Lippmann accepts our contention that the neutrality of the United States is merely a sham. He proves that our government is a partisan of Great Britain, that we have deeply offended the German people; in fact, his analysis of our relations with the Central Powers could appear in the *Staats-Zeitung* under the signature of Mr. Bernard Ridder without arousing surprise. Then, having established his facts, Mr. Lippmann asks us, with delicious irony, to discard our pretense of neutrality altogether and openly to join the Allies.

"America is not impartial in fact and it should cease to be impartial in theory. By announcing candidly why its neutrality is benevolent to the Allies, we should not only make friends in the world, but we should be using our power to end the war and guarantee the peace which follows it. We should be putting our resources behind that program which aims to make Europe secure. We should not be one bit more anti-German than we are at present. The Germans have already appraised our 'neutrality' at its true value. But instead of remaining furtively unneutral, we should be openly partisan."

By thus indiscreetly voicing the secret wishes of the British propaganda in the United States, Mr. Lippmann admirably succeeds in alarming those of his fellow-citizens—and they are the majority—who disbelieve in entangling alliances. Many among them are pro-Ally sympathizers merely because they are profiting from the war or because they are unaccustomed to think in terms of international politics. But even those men are spurred into action by the hare-brained alliance which Mr. Lippmann advocates with an exaggerated earnestness. Mr. Lippmann's reference to the ideals of "western civilization" which the United States holds in common with the Allies is a masterpiece of humor. The murder of the Irish revolutionists, the bloody pogroms of Russia and the Japanese harikari harmonize beautifully with the traditions of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

We can well imagine how even a staunch pro-Ally, after reading *The New Republic,* would say to himself: "My God, is this what we are drifting into?" For the first time it may dawn upon him that we are really unneutral, that our vicious policy if continued means the repudiation of the Declaration of Independence. The average American believes in fair play. He does not wish to be unneutral. He recognizes in Great Britain our hereditary enemy, and is revolted by the thought of unmaking the history of 1776. By ostensibly posting himself in the enemies' camp, Mr. Lippmann disarms those critics who would otherwise accuse him of being pro-German. If Mr. Lippmann's name were Henry Jones it might not be necessary for him to adopt this ruse. But Lippmann—! The fact that he "gets away" with it proves that the Allies are after all devoid of a sense of humor.

There are no doubt many pro-Germans who regard Mr. Lippmann's method as somewhat too devious. We feel sure that it must pain him that two such men as Prof. Kuno Francke and Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth should fail to penetrate his disguise. We shall not be offended if Mr. Lippmann may find it convenient for the time being to deny our assumption. To admit it would be to hamper the effect of his pro-German propaganda. But Mr. Lippmann may be sure that we understand the workings of his mind. He may be too deep for others. He is not too deep for us.

KITCHENER OF KHARTUM IS DEAD

KITCHENER of Khartum is dead. He went down with his staff when the British cruiser *Hampshire* was torpedoed by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland. His death has shocked all England. It has deprived Great Britain of the only man in whom the public fully trusted. While we cannot overlook the medieval ruthlessness of his methods, credit must be given Kitchener for qualities which placed him far above any other British military commander. In comparison with the epigoni who now rule Great Britain he was indeed a man. Fortunately for Kitchener death took him before he could witness the final collapse of the Empire he had helped to create.

IRISH MEMORIAL MEETING

Madison Square Garden, Saturday Evening, June 10th

A GREAT mass-meeting of the citizens of New York, admission free, will be held at Madison Square Garden, June 10th. The assembly will meet under the auspices of the Irish Relief Fund Committee, and a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the many thousands of sufferers in Ireland as a result of the Irish Revolution.

The following representative Irish-Americans will participate in the great meeting:

W. Bourke Cochran.
Rev. D. A. A. Berle, of Boston.
Bainbridge Colby.
John J. Fitzgerald, member of Congress (Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations).
James K. McGuire is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.
Mr. Wilton Lackaye has charge of the musical program which will be provided.
Andrew Mack and Chauncey Olcott are to sing.
His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, is Honorary President of the Irish Relief Fund.
Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet is national President.
Thomas Hughes Kelly is Treasurer.
John D. Moore, Secretary.
Alfred J. Kelly, Chairman General Committee.
Every friend of freedom should attend this meeting.

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THE HEEL OF WAR

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MR. McCLELLAN needs no introduction. He is the son of General McClellan, was a Member of Congress, Mayor of New York and Professor of Economic History in Princeton University.

Mr. McClellan spent half of last year travelling through the war-stricken countries of Europe that he might see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears. He visited France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Having often visited these countries in the happier days of peace, and having formed a wide acquaintance with the men who have shaped the political policies of the powers, Mr. McClellan certainly was admirably equipped to make a first-hand study of the situation.

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Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free. Those who prefer not to have replies published under initials, please mention fact in writing.

THE deplorable state of British credit, and the fact that Englishmen no longer have faith in the securities of their own government, may be seen in the latest development in the so-called "mobilization of American securities." All holders of American stocks and bonds in Great Britain were requested to deposit them with the government, which would exchange for them Government Exchequer 5 per cent bonds. In other words, England, being no longer able to raise a foreign loan, sought to sequestrate all foreign securities held in the country, and by selling them, raise the money needed for loans to her allies.

It appears that the British have been reluctant to hand over their American securities to the government. They prefer American stocks to the 5 per cent Exchequer bonds of their own country. Now the British Government has been compelled to levy a new tax of two shillings in the pound on those American investments that Englishmen refuse to part with. The existing income tax is five shillings in the pound, and this additional one forces the security holders to pay a tax amounting to thirty-five per cent of their income. They call it "mobilization" in England. In reality, this is nothing more or less than confiscation of private property. It shows the desperate expedients to which England is now driven to raise funds. The new tax was denounced in Parliament the other day as "robbery." It appears that the tax is applied to the securities of the large number of American expatriates living in England. They are protesting, but it will avail them little. The new tax is putting their pro-British sympathies to a severe test indeed.

THE MAIL BOX

O. H., Wampum, Pa.—The first three of the stocks you mention are speculations, pure and simple. The fourth is not even that. Better not touch any of them. They will not prove profitable.

R. M., Toledo, Ohio.—Sterling Gum has a par value of $5.00 a share. The stock

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may be rated as fair. The Riker-Hegeman Company, in paying a ten per cent stock dividend in 1914, did not put the stock on a ten per cent dividend basis. Such stock distributions are made not infrequently, for a variety of reasons, but the cash dividend rate is the only one paid regularly when earned.

"C. W. 5%," Philadelphia.—The five per cent gold trust certificates issued by the Philadelphia Electric Company of Philadelphia, are not a mortgage, but are secured by stocks in companies which show a fairly large equity in the property. The interest is earned about twice over. I would not advise the security as an investment for your old age. It is in the nature of a collateral trust bond, and for permanent investment such as you are seeking, I would recommend only a first mortgage bond.

L. K., New York City.—I would by no means advise you to place your money in Interborough Consolidated preferred stock. Rather place it in Interborough Rapid Transit 5 per cent bonds, which are a first mortgage on the system. American Power & Light pfd.; Corn Products pfd.; Utah Copper and Crucible Steel pfd. are all safe investments.

Inquirer, Payette, Idaho.—I regret that I find no data available regarding either of the two companies concerning which you inquire.

Inquirer, Brooklyn, N. Y.—If there is such a company as the Montana Gold Mining & Concentrating Company, it is no longer a going concern. I do not find the company recorded.

W. C. Z., Sandusky, Ohio.—The Equitable Life Assurance Company is most assuredly a safe concern.

A. F., Oil City, Pa.—With regard to your inquiry as to the New York Life Insurance Company, it is true that the company did not subscribe to the Anglo-French loan, the $3,000,000 worth of the bonds having been bought by the Mutual Life.

However, the President of the New York Life, at a public occasion in New York, launched a bitter attack upon the German race, denominating them "the Satanic brood that fell in Flanders and Poland." The company, moreover, keeps millions of its deposits—the savings of its policy-holders—with the Morgan syndicate banks of Wall Street, which are using such funds to make credits running up to many hundreds of millions to England, France and Russia for the purchase of war munitions.

C. T. H., Tacoma, Wash.—Many thanks for the two clippings. I quite agree with you, it is a distressing thing to see a German newspaper like the Lincoln Freie Presse permitting in its columns an advertisement from a Canadian agent, attempting to lure into Canada young German farmers, where they would be mobbed, flung into detention camps and otherwise maltreated.

J. B., Temple, Texas.—Yes, the Aetna Insurance Company is so closely affiliated with the Morgan group that one of its directors is J. Pierpont Morgan himself.

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W., Pawling, N. Y.—I know nothing of the Danish agent mentioned, but I do know

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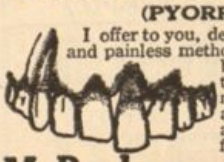

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Edited by
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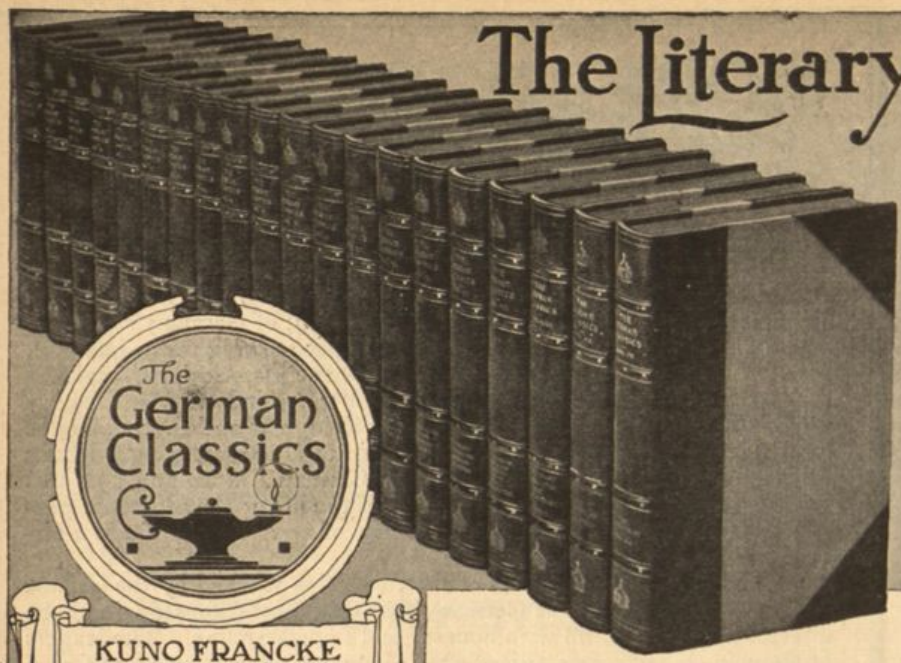

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